# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROPERTIES BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES, OR TO THE PROPER. -- Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.

Number XVIII of Volume XXI.

SALISBURY, N. C., OCTOBER 16, 1840.

No. from Commencement, 1,060.

TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY .....CHAS. P. FISHER, Editor and Proprietor.

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The Western Carolinian is published every Friday, at \$20 per annum, in advance, or \$2 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. 0.7 No sper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wigh to discontinue, at least one more before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

0.7 Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at \$1 per square—(of 340 ems, or fifteen times of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent, higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33½ per cent, from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

0.7 Advertisements cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

0.7 Advertisements cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

0.8 Advertisements cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

0.9 Advertisements cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

1. To scare attention, all lettera addressed to the Editor on business, was be free of Postage.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS HAVING removed his Office to Sand
HAVING removed his Office to Sand
Gormerly occupied by Dr. Ashbel Smith,) nearly
apposite Michael Brown's store, politely tenders his
professional services to the public.
Salisbury, August 21, 1840.

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber, intending in a few weeks to go to TEXAS for the purpose of practicing Law, would be happy to attend to any business that may be entrusted to him. Persons wishing his services be entrusted to him. Persons wishing his services would do well to apply soon, either personally or by letter addressed to Salisbury, as his stay in N. Carolina will be necessarily short.

ROLAND JONES.

September 18, 1840.

-REFERENCES :-Hon. JOSEPH STORY, Dane Professor in Dane

Law School, Cambridge, Mass.;
Hon. CHARLES FISHER,
Hon. DAVID F. CALDWELL,
Of Salisbury;

Gen. SAMUEL F. PATTERSEN.
Col. EDWARD YARRHOUGH,
The Raleigh Register with resert the above 3 times, and forward the account to this office.

Just received

A large stock of MEDICINES, Practice, Green and genuine PAINTS, Oils, mare, Lenon Symanthes, Classics, Practice, Candida, WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPER, ALSO, a large supply of Wines and Spirits, (for Medical use,) which will be nold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the pressure of the times, by C B. & C. K. WHEELER. Salisbury, June 19, 1840.

Cotton Varne.

Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agenusor the Lexington Cotton Factory, would from the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior qualities and character of the Yarns of this Factory are to well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us—Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts.

April 24, 1840.

April 24, 1840.

### Book Bindery.

WM. HUNTER, Book-Binder, INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint. his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronise him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on

accommodating terms Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and care-fully returned when done. The public are request-

ed in give me a trial.

Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be ponctually forwarded for completion. Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840.

## Notice.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by William H. Heath, for the purposes there in mentioned, dated 1st October, 1839, and of Record in the County of Davidson,—1 shall ex-pose to public sale to the highest bidder—for ready more at the County of Davidson,—1. ready money, at the Coart-House door in the Town of Lexington, Davidson county, N. C., on Wednes day, the 11th of November, "a certain tract of Laud, lying in the county of Davidson—adjoining the Conrad Gold Hill, Lookabill, b, erly and others, known by the name of the Heath Tract, and containing six hundred acres."

Selling as Trustee, I shall convey to the pur-chaser whatever title is vested in me, by Virtue of said Deed of Trust. JESSE H. HARGRAVE, Trustee.

Oct. 5, 1840.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS. THE LAPE GIVING PILLS AND PHENIX
BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by
the afflicted in every part of the country, is now reteived and for sale by the Subscribers.

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Messrs. Spaines & Subscribers.

P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39.

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MILITARY. POR SALE,—A Military Cest, nearly as good as new, Epauletts, Sword, (silver gilt.) Belt, Sash, Cap and Peather. (7)—Apply at this Office.

List of Letters REMAINING in the Post-Office at Salisbury, N. C., on the 1st day of October, 1840. Lyerly, Jacob
Luces, Charles M.
Luckey, Marn'l. & Co.
Love, W. T.
Love, Miss Maria
M.
McConnabey, Miss Mar

McConnahey, Miss Maria Mowry, Frederick Moore, Col. John J. (3)

Mowry, Frederick
Mooro, Col. John J. (3)
McConnvaghey, Jas. C.
Moose, Honry
Miller, George (2)
Moyer, John M.
Mitchell, James (2)
Morrell, Levi
Mitchell, Mrs. Maria
McCubbins, Edward
Murph, John L.
Moore, W. D.
McIves, Maj. Dr. R. W. (2)
Morris, Abbey
McLawran, Duncan
N. O. & P.
Neville, Dr. Matthew
Owens, Anderson
Owens, Anderson
Owens, Peter
Owings, Miss Mary (2)
Overcash, Solution
Outlaw, W. T. (2)
Parlam, Dr. W.
Pensron, Giles
Philips, Sam'l, E.
Peeler, Caleb
Polk, G. W.
Polk, Thos G.
Parly, David G.
Parks, Dempsey
R.
Rush, Eliza
R.
Rush, Eliza

R. Rush, Eliza Rendleman, John Roply, Edward Rush, John Ribelin, Sam'l. Rice, John (3) Roberts, Mrs Susan Kea, R. T. Rutter, W. Smith, Mrs. Mary Shaver, John

Smith, Mrs. Mary
Shaver, John
Stoker, John
Swift, Thomas
Sawyers, Joseph
Scara, Abner
Smith, John
Swisher, Elizabeth
Smith, George
Sledge, George C.
Smith, Col. Casper (3)
Swink, W. A. (2)
Shepard, James
Shuiberinger, Garret
Stickney, S. P.
T.
Terry, Larkin

A. Austin, Robert
Albas, Rev. W. W.
Alexander, Col. W. J.
Ager, Mrs. Sarah
Anderson, Mrs. S. D.

Bradshaw, Miss Martha Brown, Moses Bramlett, W. B. Bramlett, W. B.
Brown, Denty (a servant,)
Beard, Lewis
Boyden, Sam'l. G.
Babts, Buvill
Broom, A. B.
Blackwell, Benjamin
Bivings, John
Brown, Mra. Nelly
Bullock, Walter A.
Brown, James, Ess. Brown, James, Esq. Boyd, Charles Bisshere, Coonrad C.

Cinder, John
Conking, George H.
Cotton, Jucob
Callaway, Sam'l. H.
Cranford, Calvin
Cauble, Altred W.
Crauge, Mrs. Susan J.
Contes, Hervy
Cowan, James or Benj.
Canup, Dr. John
D.

Dowland, Henry Dowland, Timothy E. Ellison, Sam'i. Eller, John

Foard, R. W.
Ferrell, Laton
Fletcher, Henry
Foster, John M.
Fearme, Miss Sally B. Freeze, John Fraiey, John Fellard, Thomas Fulton Lodge. G.

G. Goodman, George Gilliam, William (3) Gueen, Elizabeth Garner, John Grout, Rev. J. (2) Gantt. Alexander Gaint, Alexai

Haiden, F. Hall, Joseph Heath, Miss Lucinda Hendris, David Hernbarrow, Dan'l. Hayne, Paul H.

Hayae, Paul H.
Hukaworth, Alexander
Hill, Banry
Harns, Henry J.
Hodge, Jesse
Hairis, H. G.
1 de J.
Isriell, Benjamia
Josey, Peter
Jacobs, Lewis
James, Elifet
Johnson, Littleton
Johnson, Mrs. Martha
Jacobs, Philip
Johnson, Joseph R.
K.
Kerr, Dr. John

Kerr, Dr. John Kelly, Miss Nelly Kern, John Krider, Peter Klutts, George

Lorance, Elizabeth

# Terry, Larkin Taylor, James Troutman, John

Troutman, John
Thompson, Nimrod
Taylor, W. F.
Troutman, Jacob
Thompson, William
U & V. Uller, Ivy Valentine, Rewan Vanhome, John W.

Wise, John Watson, Wadrid Willson, Mrs. A. Williams, Esq. Ward, Levin

Oct. 9, 1840.

Willems, E.q.
Ward, Levin
Winster, Miss Locinda
Wiatt, Thomas
Walker, W.
Walton, William
Walton, Richard H. W. CONNER, P. M.

Rodgers, Mrs. Margaret

## List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C. on the 1st day of October, 1840. Hopeycut, Andrew Harris, Wm. S. Harris, E R. K. L. Krimminger, Abner Karicher, Adam P. Littleton, Thomas Sec. Stokes Lolge. N. P. & R.

Alexander, Benjimin Alexander, Mrs. Lenh Alexander, Dr. A. F. Adimond, Richard

Barnhart, Aaron Botht, John
Bryson, H. W.
Bradshaw, Miss Mary A.
Brusel, Jane
C.
Cruse, Paul
Sec. Stokes Louge.
N, P, & R.
Newell, Gent. William
Phart, Miss Sarah
Russel, Jane
Margaret

Carter, Jacob D & E.

Dry, Owen Davis, Shadrach Earnhart, James G & H.

Stogmer, George Stough, Martin Squash, Miss Sally Tad W.

Gilmore, Mrs. Vashti
Gilmo, John
THOMAS S. HENDERSON, P. M.
Oct. 9, 1840. Todd, Thomas White, James



### To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order: leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M. His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating.

Feb. 12, 1839.

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

Notice. Notice.

THE Subscriber has on hand and for Sale, at his Shop in Salisbury, three first rate Road Wagons.
SIMEON HIELICK.

December 6, 1839. DEMOCRATIC Electoral See Tickets!!

WE will furnish to our friends in any part of the State, any number of Democratic Electoral Tickets—charging for them the cost of paper and the labor of printing. Orders should be sent immediately.

Carolinian Office, Salabury, Get. 2, 1840.



#### THE AGRICULTURIST.

From the Farmer's Register.

From the Farmer's Register.

MANURE WITH LEAVES AND MUD COMPOST.

There is a gentleman residing in an adjoining County who inherited a patrimonial estate, consisting of a worn out farm and some few accessories to its cultivation. He married and went to work on it, but it took but few crops to sheer him that the product would not support his increasing family. Many a sleepless night did he pass in pondering over his circumstances. After much deliberation, however, he resolved, like many others in the same cituation, our emigration, and visited the South to make arrangements for that purpose. He travelled to some extent, but returned perfectly disappointed with the country. He west "again for another year, and saw nothing but bankruptey staring him in the face." Every year found his debts accumulating. He had been raised to agricultural pursuit, and to grounded to try and improve his soil in some way or other, but how should he do it? was to him an important question. It being, then, a thoroughly new thing in that part of the country, he hardly knew in what way to begin. The practice then was (and as too much so now) to get all you can from the soil and rotars nothing to it.—After much reflection on the subject, he commenced hauling pine leaves and other litter into his cow and horse lots, and as soon as that was tolerably trampled, he gave it a good coat of mud from an adjoining branch, and continued alternate litter and mud till it gut a foot or two thick. He then piled it up in large heaps, to let it undergo a fermentation.—In the spring he hauled it out and menured his corn, some in the hill and some broadcast. His succeeding crop bid him strenuously to preceed. As soon as he laid by his corn, he went at it with increased diligence. His article, has con MANURE WITH LEAVES AND MUD COMPOST

Craven county, N. C. April, 1836.

Harvesting Potatoes.—Nover consesses harvesting your scatters till the front has hilled the tops down. While the tops are green, the tubers are growing and improving. In digging them, use either the plough or the potatoe book. As soon as they are out of the ground let them be picked up. Never permit them to remain out in the sum or air longer than you can possibly help. I am well aware that this direction is at once in opposition to the rule of many farmers, which is to all low their potatoes to remain out in the sun, drying low their potatoes to remain out in the sun, drying as long as they can, and yet have them picked up on the same day they are day, in order that as much of the earth as possible may cleave off from them. This is very bad management for potatoes designed for table use; because it renders them strong or scrid in taste.

strong or acrid in taste.

Every attentive observer has noticed that that Every attentive observer has noticed that that part of the potatoe which happens to be uncovered in the hill, changes its color to a dark green. This portion is very much injured in taste; in fact it is unfit for use, because it has imbibed from the at mosphere deleterious qualities. As soon as potatoes are dug and exposed to the light and air, this change beguns. Every attentive observer has also noticed that potatoes are of the best flavor and quality after they have come to maturity and while they are yet in the ground. The longer they are dug and exposed to light and air, the more of this high flavor is gone, till it is wholly lost, and they become unpalatable and unwholesome. Potatoes that remain all winter in the earth where they grew, are in excellent condition for the table in grew, are in excellent condition for the table in the spring. In view therefore of all these facts, let us prescribe a rule in harvesting the potatoes, which will tend to perpetuate through the whole season these excellent qualities. As soon then as practicable after digging, remove the potatoes de-signed for the table to a dark bin in the cellar.— After depositing thus the whole crop, or as many as are designed for the table, covor them over with earth or sand, and they will retain their excellent qualities till they begin to sprout in the spring, and require to be removed; when shipped for see, they ought to be put into casks and covered with sand. Albany Cultivator.

The late Gen. Humphreys, of Conn., speaking of the improvements in agriculture, which have stood the test of practical and scientific investigation, enumerates the following, which we beg to commend to the notice of all, whether on new or sold land, who would "thrive by the plough."

"1. The system of farm yard manure, wherein every decomposable matter, animal and vegetable is stored, to be used on the fields in regular suc-

"2. The modern practice of using all can

"2. The modern practice of using all ensures as recently as possible. It is now well understood that plants are nourished by the gasses and juices formed during the gradual decomposition of moure, all which are lost in the old plan of cusmer yarding.

"3. The practice of farmyard feeding, and sheepfolding, connected with the turnip husbandry.

"4. In the substitution of fallow erops for fallow. It is true that fields are sometimes as foul with weeds that a fallow is necessary. In England, where a farmer is compelled to fallow his field, he lets the weeds grow into blossoon, and then turns them down; in America, a fallow means a field where the produce is a crop of weeds rathing to seed, instead of a crop of grain.

"5. In the more spirited husbandry of turnips and potatoes, [and boets,] for feeding cattle, and of carrots in sandy lands.

"6. In never permitting two grain crops to succeed each other. A fallow crop, (thatis, a horse-hood crop.) or a grass crop always intervenes.

"7. In selecting for pastures and meadows, those

mutritive grasses that do not destroy each other, and that spring up at the same season.

"S. In the great sitention paid to agricultural suchinery: to threshing mills, to challeuterd, to drills and drill ploughs, to sacrificers, &c.

"D. In cultivating plants of obvious profit, as madder, weld, [weed] &c.

We will only add, that when Gon. Humphrees wrote—1812 or 1814—the improved system of draming was not prescised, nor had the culture of the Sweedish turnip, manged warzle, or sugar beet been introduced. —Albuny (N. Y.) Cultigator.

Transplanting.—There is not a shrub, vine, plant or tree to be found in our fields and forests, that is not susceptible of a high degree of improvement, if taken up late in fall or early, in the spring, properly trimmed and transplanted into good rich, soil, near our dwellings. Their change for the better soon becomes apparent. Take, for instance, young cheanut trees from the mountam, lop off as much of their tops an you leave of their roots; set them out as you would your apple trees, not deeper in the soil than they have stood. They have a rapid growth, and if well preserved will appead and breed prolificality, producing a nut three times the size of those generally bought to market, and of better flavor. The hickory tree will do the same. All will bear grafting as well as a pear tree. Experiments in this line cost but little.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

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POLITICS OF THE DAY.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION!

The Whige (says the New York Courier and Enquirer) confidently state that a letter had been received in that city by a Federal office holder from a high functionary in Washington, advising Mr. Van Baren's friends to make "no more beta;" and this it calls "giving it up." Now may are as afraid to heard the swertion, that no make hash there has vert been received as the one called to—and least of all from "Mr. Van Buren," as the Bighmond Whig, note a rest of the Barton of the January has the Bighmond Whig conjecteres the "high Raceimany" to be. This is no invention of that astopies hash two of that Barton, and that New York is combered so certain for him, that the sum is almost considered a fool who doubte it. How could it be otherwise? Look at the vate in 1837, after the Sub-Treese, who may stan like Yan Baren, and the state and that New York is combered so certain for him, that the sum is almost considered a fool who doubte it. How could it be otherwise? Look at the vate in 1837, after the Sub-Treese, who may that him the transmitter of the sum of the sum

the Whigs:

For Mr. Van Buren. For General Harrison.

New Hampshire, 7 Vermont,
Maryland, 40 Connectient,
Virgnin, 23 Rhode Island,
South Carolins,
Georgia, 11 Kentucky,
Alabama, 7 Indiana,
Missimippi, 4 Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, 115 STATES BOURTPUL, POR ARGUMENT SAKE

Tennesses,
New Jarsey,
North Canolina,
15
Louisiana,
15
Michigah,
15
Michigah,
16
Thus it appears, from the most unfavorable aspect the Presidential question can be made to assame, that Mr. Van Buren must be re-steeted.
Where is the miss so hardened and reckless, unless
the most desperate Whig, as to deep that he will
get the States ranged under his name? The electoral vote of these States is 118. 148 is necessary
to a choice. Well, if Mr. Van Buren can secure
from among the doubful States thirty-three electorral votes, his election is accomplished. This is
the worst view for the Administration in which the
subject can be phosed; and yet Mr. Van Buren can
be elected. But Mr. Van Burgn will carry, and
we confidently claim for him the great States of
Onto and New Yesh—and Tennessee will most aszeredly vote for him. New Jersey, Michigan,
North Carolina and Louisians are more doubtful;
but even they will be warrely constended, and may
way for Mr. Van Burge discussed in the confidency of the death of Capmost be certain of more than 60 electoral votes, with
a reasonable prospect of 31 more, making in all DJ,
and short of an election 57. Well, where are there
votes to come from? Suppose be were to carry
New York, he would want 15 to elect him; and it
would require the vote of Tennessee alone, or
Georgia and Microsippi together, for waske up the
deficionity. Suppose be were to carry
New York, he would want 15 to elect him; and it
would require the vote of Tennessee alone, or
Georgia and Microsippi together, for waske up the
deficionity. Suppose be were to carry
New York, he would want 15 to elect him; and it
would require the vote of Tennessee alone, or
Georgia and Microsippi together, for waske up the
deficionity. Suppose be were to loss New York
and carry Onlino-dily, the ait would not be in the
power of Tennessee, Georgia, and Microsippi together, for waske up the
done of the deficiency. Suppose be were to loss New York
and carry Onlino-dily, the ait would not be in the
power of Tennessee, Georgia, and M

The ne plus witra.—The Harrisonites at their Blockley meeting on Wednesday last, about a series of resolutions purporting to give the reasons why they oppose Martin Val Bases, among which we find the subjoined:

Because he refuses to answer questions proposed to

we find the subjoined:

"Because he refuses to answer questions proposed to him by the people, touching his principles."

Well, of all the brazen samples of political hypocrisy and partisan impudence, that ever were put forth, we certainly have never seen any thing which equals this. The words in which it is conveyed are few, to be sure, but the humbug is incomes, prodigious, stupendous. The very suseting which adopted the resolution must have stood astounded at being required to sanction such outrageous effrontory, and wherever it is heard of by either party, we are sure that it will be received with an explosion of laughter equal to any attered by Homer's gods. Harrisonism must indeed be

TO THE PUBLIC:

And particularly, to the Republicans of North Carolina:

The undessigned has become associated with the Loring in the aditorial chair of the "North Carolina is the control of the Loring in the aditorial chair of the "North Carolina is the control of the Loring political press of a party in the State, in care have requestibilities; and he feels that they are mes fearful now, when all the fountains of public opinion are decayly stirred, and the aliced powers of account to come the Covernment. At a crime as frequent with anxiety to the patriot, to become one of the Standard-basers of the Republican party of Rorth Carolina; is a post which he has bestinged to the Standard-basers of the Republican party of Rorth Carolina; to a post which he has bestinged to the Standard-basers of the Republican Republicans of North Carolina! you are in the modes of a momentous struggle. It is so left on all the charge, and prove that he is entirely friendly to the purposes and objects of the Northern Abolitonists.

Harrison from this charge, and prove that he is of a momentous struggle. It is so felt on ide. The contest of 1798, when Federalism twen to the wall, is a memorable epoch in key, but that now pending, whilst it involves me principles, involves also the happiness of as many millions of people, and is read-red loubtful by the accession of strength which marchical principle has derived from the ad of the country in wealth and luxury. This is, beneficial when employed in the honorable in the following the face of such lacts as these, the White at the South contend that their friends at wane of the country an wealth and laxury. This washth, heneficial when employed in the honorable pursuits of healthful enterprise, has been parantited, under the trootful dominion of Democracy, to band itself together into banking and other corporations endowed with anti-repulsions privilege; and in that form, and to perpetuate those privileges, is more bodily in the field, the based dangerous antagonist of popular tiberty. The for has pitched he tent in almost every village in the country, abusing the public functions with which he has been incantiously childed, whenever he can plausibly throw the odism of such abuse upon a republican staministration, bolding the pures strings of every citized and using he power as often as he may wish to control a vote, contenuing the authority of the law, and dasegarding his own obligations, private and public, whilst compelling others to fulfil theirs to the letter. Never before, in any country, has the moore power assumed so audeince as not titude. It is openly in the field contending for political martery. Not is that the worst feature of the contest, is is the foreign expiralist and aristocrat who fight under the hanner of the American banking system. Our whole system, as at present constituted, is to prevent experts and the thin of the contending for political martery. Not is that the worst feature of the contest, is is the foreign expiralist and aristocrat who fight under the hanner of the American banking system. Our whole the surface of the contest that the filter of the contest that the filter of the contest o vance of the country in wealth and luxury. This wealth, beneficial when employed in the honorable pursuits of healthful enterprise, has been permitted, which her late elections have cast upon her venerable escutcheon. The occasion brooks no delay, and the temper of tre times brooks no lukewarm section. Rune then into the contest, at once, and warmly. Rense those who slumber, enlighten those who are deserved, strengthen the weak-hearted, and Madison, we are taught not that the Supreme Court: In these resolutions and Madison, we are taught not that the Supreme Court is the time judge of the constitutionality of a law passed by Congress, but that "each State has a right to judge for itself, as well of infraction of the Court is the decrine of the State has a right to judge for itself, as well of infraction of the Court is the decrine of the State has a right to judge for itself, as well of infraction of the Court is the decrine of the State has a right to judge for itself, as well of infraction of the Court is the decrine of the State has a right to judge for itself, as well of infraction of the Court is the decrine of the State has a right to judge for itself, as well of infraction of the Court is the final judge of the constitutionality of the Alien and Sedition laws which were signed by President Adams and On two distinct occasions decided to be constitutional to the constitution and the sum of the state of the sum of the sum of the constitution and the sum of the const is the liber than and the conflict: will as the midst and hottest of the conflict: will rally under it, and help to save our noble and our old North State from the stain of Federals of the money chan-

ng Democrats of North Carolina! one of your number addresses you. A native North Carolinian, reared in her institutions, and proud of her former republican triumphs, he teels with you mortified at her "shadow of turning," seen in her late elections, and will labor with you earnestly to re elections, and will labor with your position. Yours store her to her ancient and true position. Yours store her to her ancient and true position. is the age for action, when the besom is filled with emotions, and should pant for usefulness. The State looks with eager hope for your best efforts. Your fathers, who stood by Jefferson in the great civil ion of '98, are now regarded as the standnrds of the faith. Rely upon it, FORTY YEARS BENCE the contest of 1840 will stand in history and public sentiment, as that of '98 stands now.— If you would lay up recollections which will cheer you in after years, now is the time to act. There is much to be done. The federalists are scatternog their humbugs and misrepresentations broad-cast through the State, piling falsehood upon false-blood, until it would seem they were reaching the presumpteous felly of the fabled giants of old, who piling Pelion upon Ossa sought to scale the Hea-vens—not the haven of federalism where loaves and falses shound, but the horse of the Organotens—not the haven of recentain where increased and fishes abound, but the home of the Omnipotent. If the opposition are so active in so bad a cause, shall we not deserve reproach if with one so good as ours, we do not meet and counteract their good as ours, we do not meet and counteract their efforts with a spirit equal to their own? The undersigned relies confidently on your aid in dissipating error and circulating truth. He wishes each of you to consider him as your personal friend, rendy to con-operate in every honorable effort to render the State. He begs each of you to correspond freely with him, stating particularly what misrepresentations are aftest in each particular section, in order that they may be corrected.—Write freely and with a full assurance that your communications will always receive a cordial welcome and respectful attention. He presumes to ask your aid in extending the circulation of "the Standard," in doing which you confire a personal fuvor, whilst you benefit the cause of sound principles.

FEDERALISM AND ABOLITIONISM. ention held at Hart-o out the Whig elec-dersead "To rus

draw is an appeal to the About to rully in support of Ha

And yet, in the face of such facts as these, the permitted, by, to bend the North are not united with the Abolitionists.

ss." This is the doctrine of the Stat Republicans; whilst the other, that th

Supreme Court is omnipotent in its decisions, be longs to the Federal faith. Warrenton (N. C.) Reporter.





NORTHERN MAIL-via. Greensborro, ' de.: rives daily, at 11 o'clock, a. m., and Departs daily at 7 o'clock, a. m.

NORTHERN—via. Pittsboro', &c. Arrives Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 night, and Departs Sundays and Fridays at 1 o'clock, a. ni.

SOUTHERN: Arrives Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Departs Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays at 12 m.

WESTERN-via. Asheville, de : rrives Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays at 8 oclock pm., and Departs Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturday WESTERN-via, Statesville

Arrives Sundays and Thursdays at 4 o'clock p. m., and Departs Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m. CHERAW MAIL:

es l'ucsdays, Thuradays, and Saturdays at 4 p. m., ceparts Mondays, Wednesdays, & Fridays at 4 a. u. HUNTSVILLE MAIL—vis. Mocksville: Arrives Fridays at 5 p. m , and Departs next days at 6

FAYETTEVILLE-via. Corthage :

The mails are made up at least fifteen minutes beture their departure, therefore all letters must be delivered previous to that time to go by the first small.

11. W. CONNER, P. M.

List of Letters

Taist of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Legington, N.

Beck, Henry
Bartie, John E.
Bailtings, Bougamin
Cole, William C.
Cox, James
Creuse, Andrew
Crever, Michael
Foust, Leonard
Gobble, Frederick
Hunt, John
Hunt, John
Remaining



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, OCTOBER 16, 1840. DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN BLECTORAS TICKET.

Election the 12th of November.

1st District...GEORGE BOWER, of Ashe coun
2nd "DRURY DOBBINE, of Rutherfor
3rd HENRY FULLENWIDER, of Li
4th "BURTON CRAIGE, of Rowan.
5th LITTLETON GWYN, of Caswel
6th RICHARD C. COTTON, of Chat
7th "LAUGHLIN BETHUNE, of Cumble HENRY FULLENWIDER, of Lincoln. BURTON CRAIGE, of Rowan. LITTLETON GWYN, of Caswell. RICHARD C. COTTON, of Chatham. LAUGHLIN BETHUNE, of Cumb'rl'ad JOHN BERRY, of Granville. JOSIAH O. WATSON, of Johnson. WILL: P. WILLIAMS, of Franklin. ALEX: W. MEBANE, of Bertra. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, of Chowan WILL: L. KENNEDY, of Beasfort. WILL: P. FERRAND, of Onslow. WILLIAM S. ASHE, of Newbanover.

MEETING IN MECKLENBURG.

Next Wednesday, (the 21st) it will be r bered, is the day appointed for the De ting in Mecklenburg, at LABATT'S > ROADS. A barbacue dinner will be provided, which all parties are invited to attend; abundant preparation has been made to entertain all who may be present. Let all honest men who denre to know the truth go forward, and hear both sides, and judge

The " Whig " party are invited to attend and

A number of distinguished men are expected to and Gen. Rodgers of So. Carolina, Mr. Cruige, Mr. Caldwell, and Mr. Hoke.

It is presumed that some of the orators of the er estimate than was m

"Yet, freedom! yet, thy banner torn, but flying, Streams like a thunder storm against the wind."

Never has it been our fortune to witness any ceas like the soul-stirring and enthusiastic cele bration at King's Mountain on the 7th inst. Must carnestly did we wish that every true Democratic Republican in North Carolina could have been present to participate in the commemoration of that glorious battle, and to enjoy the cheering influence of the occasion. The weather was delightfully been anticipated or desired. Passing by, not without some difficulty, the crowds that filled the roads we reached the spot on Tuesday night and found the ground on both sides of the mountain covered in every direction, far and wide with tents and baggage waggons. The people continued pouring in by hundreds until next day at ten o'clock, when, under the direction of Col. BEATTY of S. Carolina, and Col. P. Hoke of Lincoln, Chief Marshale the procession was formed on the plain below, from whence it moved to the top of the mountain where a stand had been erected for the speakers, and the " star spangled banner," with its broad stripes, floated from a lofty liberty pole, high above th who had gathered beneath its bright folds, to commemorate this day glorious in the history of our Revolution; -to consult for the present great crisis, and pledge their efforts anew in the coming struggle for liberty. Thousands crowded around the stand, and when

the level space was filled with the dense mass as na have been present, we should feel no doubt far as the utmost limits where the speakers, voice could be heard, there were thousands who were unable to approach near enough to drink in the eloquence so engerly sought after.

Such was the solicitude of the people to hear that even the trees around the stand were filled with eager listeners. As soon as order had been say to every true hearted Democrat, come forward established, Henry Cansler, Esq., of Lincolnton, to the rescue of the Constitution !- Let no man President of the Day, introduced to the assembly falter or fail ;-all are called to action, to streng Cel. F. W. Davie of South Carolina, who deliver- ous action. Let each man do his duty, and then hour and a half in length. He contrasted with distinctness and force the positions of the two the Resolutions of the Baltimore Convention, and West is arousing in power, and will do her duty. South ;-the Federalists in all their Conventions her sons who are determined to make one me and meetings, had never made a solitary avowal, but skulked behind log cabins and beer barrels, with the panic cries and dispicable arts of decep-Hon. HENRY W. CONNER was next introduced

to the assemblage, and commanded their earness attention for about the same space of time, in an able and unanswerable vindication of the Administration from the many talse charges of the Federal party. He made an irresistible argument and trong appeal to exertion in the present momen

After he had concluded, the company adjourned ner in the valley, where a berbacue had been provided in true Republican style, and with the antiful abund

ner over, instead of returning to the level untains, where it was evident not me half of the immense crowd could approach within hearing distance of the speaker, the order of arrangement was changed, and a stand being hautily constructed at one end of the tables, the e ranged themselves on the side of the entrin and in the valley around. The Hon. BEDFORD BROWN was then introduced and addressed them in a manner of stirring eloquence and powerful argument, which called forth long stic bursts of applause. When he had uded, the Hon. CHARLES FISHER was loudly called for ;-he appeared on the stand and deliver- over 50,000 since 1830.

amemblage with repeated cheers. It was meet, yet the unflugged and untiring interest of the vast throng continued unabated, and BURTON Chaige, Esq., was next called for ;-after some consultation, however, it was resolved to adjourn to supper, and meet at pine light.

After dark, the people again convened by the rude but bright illumination of pine torches, when Mr. Crargo, in obedience to loud calls, appeared and made an address with his usual effect, draw ing from the crowd which lutened bursts of apuse. Col. MICHAEL HORE next came forwar in answer to the calls, and continued speaking until a late hour in a strain of great fluency power, repeatedly interrupted by the shouts of his earers. Even yet when he had concluded, the unsatisfying thirst and intense enthusiasm of the mighy mass called for other gentlemen to address them. After some time, however, they were prevaile on to adjourn till the next morning, only when the gentlemen called out, having retired, did no appear.

Soon after suprise on Thursday morning, the crowd poured out from their tents, and gathering in to the stand, called for G. W. CALDWELL, Esq., of Mecklenburg, and the Hon. JAMES RODGERS of S. C. These gentlemen appeared and addressed the assemblage with powerful effect.

Our engagements were such as to compel us re-luctantly to leave the ground before Gen. Rodgers had concluded, when, as we are informed, strong resolutions were passed by acclamation.— These we will next week lay before our readers, together with letters received by the commit-tee from Mr. Calhoun, and other distinguised gentlemen, in reply to invitations to be present on the

The imperfect account here given must fall

far short of conveying any just conception of this glorious affair, which we have thus endeavored briefly to sketch. Language would fail to express the unbounded enthusiasm and intense interest of be there and address the People—among others, the vast throng. It was an assemblage, eminently, Mr. Brown of the Senate, Mr. Conner—Col. Davie taken place in the Southern States. We set down the number of men present at 15,000, a much lowde by many gentle Federalists will be on the ground, as they are in-vited. These were from York, Chester, and other Districts of South Carolina, and THE CELEBRATION AT KING'S MOUNTAIN. Burke, Rowan, Cabarrus, Stokes, and probably other Counties of which we were not informed, in North Carolina -- composed of the hard-handed yeo-manry, the "bone and sinew" of the land; -- not drummed up and mustered together by the exer-tions of file leaders;—not coming under the influence of hard cider intoxication; -not following the idle pageautry of fanciful banners, with childish devices, nor the degrading and ridiculous parade of mock cabins, canoes, land-ships, beer barrels, and alls-but pouring in, each of his own free will and in his own way, to a great convocation of freemen; to celebrate a memorable day on a sacred spot. There was no manufactured enthusiasm, no effort at splendor or display, no 'decorations,' 'badges and 'gorgeous banners,' to catch the eve with senseless pomp, but on the lone mountain and in the solitary valley, spots consecrated by the blood of their forefathers, the spirit of liberty was hove ring over a council of Americans. It was a sight to be seen, not related. And there, with the glorious battle ground before them, the graves of revolutionary heroes beneath their feet, and the monuments of the dead, who fell for liberty, in their nidst were they assembled ;--- who then coul look around him, who could listen to the eloquent voices of the orators, and not feel that he, too, had a sacred duty to perform in the coming struggle, for the preservation of the rights so hardly won in the war of Independence? And that mighty multitude did feel. Never have we seen or imagined such unbounded enthu Could all the honest Republicans of North Caroliapprehension of the result in November. The overwielming might of a free people would sweep like a storm-cloud over the deceptive arts of Fe deral Humbug, and the birth place of American Freedom would again stand forth redeemed and disenthralled from Federal misrule. As it is, we ed an eloquent and powerful speech of about an come what may, his hands are clean. There is a sacred call on every American citizen, and he who fails his country in this hour of peril deserves not great parties now dividing this country; showing to be free. To our friends of the East we say, that while the Democrats had come out boldly in take courage for the battle in November! The avowed their principles-principles dear to the Every mountain and every valley will send out effort for the Constitution, one more strangle to redeem the good old North State from the disgraceful embrace of Federalism. The trained bunds of the Bank party are rallied, virilant, and active.—Shall the people be less so, in defence of their rights? "Once more, then, to the breach!" Let our rallying cry be " Liberty and the Constition." "Equal rights and no Monopolies."—Come every Democrat to the rescue! Do this, and we confidently believe that all will be well :- do this. and then at least, " if Rome must fall, why, we are

The North Carolina Standard .- We are gratified to learn that the Democratic corps Editorial of No. Carolina, has received an able addition to their body in the association of HENRY I. TOOLE, Esqr., formerly of Washington, Beaufort Co., with Mr. Loring, in the control of the Standard. Mr. Toole is a gentleman of high standing and acknowledged ability, and withal, as we are informed, a ripe sc lar. His opening address certainly indicates as much, it makes no mincing of words, but strikes home in the true style, and promises to the Republican Party of North Carolina the aid of a powerful, efficient, and tearless advocate.

New Orleans.-The population of New Orleans, by the late census, is more than 100,000, an increas

The blackguard publisher of the Favor

Observer, in the course of his attacks on Mr. Fish. er, vauntingly boasts of a "castigation that Mr. Rencher gave Mr. Fisher at Pittsboro." What Rencher gave Mr. Fisher at Fittsboro." What does the hypocrite mean? The thing is perfectly ridiculous. Who that knows both Mr. Fisher and Mr. Rencher would not laugh at the idea that Mr. Mr. Rencher would give him "a castigation" in any way or form, or menner whatsoever. The sent degree of lying with Ned would be to say, that he could by any possibility give Mr. Puber, or any other man, "a castigation," though we do not by any means desire to be understood as king any comparison between Mr. Rencher and Ned. Now the facts are these, in relation to Mr. Fisher and Mr. Rencher, as we have heard them related: On Mr. Fisher's return from Washington, he was requested by some of the Repub Chatham, to reach Pittsboro' on Monday, as there was to be a muster or tax gathering there that day. When Mr. Fisher arrived in the Village he found it to be so, but he also

speeches; they at first talked of altogether, but on remonstrance give him two hours. It was p give up the day to Mr. Fisher and Mr. R. but this they refused, and would at most only al-low Mr. Fisher two hours, holding out at the man-time, the idea that Mr. Rencher was too unwell to speak. Well, Mr. Fisher spoke the two and was then called on and required to give way without finishing his speech. At this ju slipped Mr. Rencher from a house behind Mr. Fisher stood, and commenced his old a speech ;—the same of course that he delivered at the ball rolling parade in Salisbury on the 4th of July, reading and commenting on the Resolution

adopted at the meeting here in 1835. He spoke longer than Mr. Fisher, and several times made

ty Candidates on the ground,

personal allusions to him, and when Mr. F. rose to correct him, complained of being interrupted! When he had done, Mr. Fisher asked to b heard in reply—this however, was most positively objected to by the county candidates and others of the party, and thus Abraham escaped "a castigation."-In justice to Mr. Guthrie, one of the county candidates, it is proper to mention that with the courtesy befitting a pentleman, he came forward and profiered to give Mr. F.sher an opportunity to reply. This was however so absolutely opposed by several of the others, who refused to give way, that Mr. F. had to retire. And this is what Ned of the Observer calls "a castigation." indulged some hope of reforming Ned's lying propensities, but begin sadly to fear that he is past

cure; it is "human untur," with him. But Mr. Fisher tailed to attend several meetings that were appointed. This is true, but the car of failure was occasioned by circui his control, and was far other than any fear of Mr. Rencher. It would be difficult for Ned to make even Mr. Rencher's own friends in this district, who know the men, believe otherwise.

THE RALEIGH CONVENTION According to some months previous advertisement, the great log rolling, cook ship and exhibiting the previous of the Foderalists came of a Raleigh on the 5th inst.—From all our relation, we conclude that the whole affair turned out a wandid tailure. The Standard gives some particulars of the doings. That paper says there were not more than fee thousand strangers present, and even the "Whig" prints write the number down at 12,000, an exceedingly moderate count for the party. The presenting was small. procession was small, by the variety of eights and choice selection of the menagerie, made up in uns-sual attraction for the paucity of numbers. They had, besides delegates, not only coon skins of assorted sizes with the usual tasteful arrangement and interspersion of buck horns, but also live foxes, chicken cocks, hired crowers (an unnecessary expense and appendage by the way, for the party are all good at crowing) and other curiosities of this Intitude. There were land " ships " too, a new and strange craft, but very proper emblems of Har-

Who before ever heard of ships on dry land! Federal Bank "Whigs" professing Republicanism and regard for the People:—and ships dragged over dry land on wagons! an admirable couple of -the em m. a well selected sentation of the party-a striking and " most capital hit," we must acknowledge. While on the subject, we mention for the information of our Democratic friends, that they can probably have a chance of seeing this curiosity, a dry land " ship," as the Rowan Tip's effected an exchange of commodities, or something of that sort, we don't know exactly how, with some of the Eastern Tip's, and much to the delight and amusement of the chi brought back an oyster boat rigged off, instead of the canoe they hauled down to Raleigh. Of their performances in the metropolis, the " Whig " papers contain a short notice of some 4 or 5 colum which, excepting the description of " the pageant, might be comprehensively abbreviated and condensed by saying that the procession marched op the street and then marched down again, paraded at the capitol square, and heard one of their orators read a "declaration" " full of sound and fury signifying nothing," except in its misrepresenta tion, distortion of facts, and abuse of the Administration. A vocation at which the reader, and we suppose writer of the thing, ought to be perfect, onsidering his practice in the last few m But we have no further space now-more of this declaration " next week.

₩hat do the Federal "Reformers" think of our splendid Capitol at Raleigh, with its costly furniture? Will they come home and circula head waiter Ogle's" omnibus concerning the President's kirchen and bed chamber, as usu The gulls of the party who stick to them after ssions of "economy and reform hearing their profe and seeing their practice, have certainly discovered

"The pleasure is as great, In being cheated as to cheat."

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READ, MEN OF THE SOUTH

With the proof upon proof every day multiply-and constantly adduced, can any honest South-man doubt the league of Harrison Whigism ad Abolition at the North ?- In the name of and Abolition at the North?—In the name of Heaven, are Southern Whigs demented with party has and political prejudice, that they close their ears to truth and rush headlong to ruin and de-struction? Running the fearful risk of a terrible doom for the South,—incurring danger, and en-couraging our deadliest enomice—and all for what? for what, indeed?—For a party triumph, which or what, yen if achieved at the expense of our peace and afity, would never bring to those among us who are sold their birthrights for the hope of reward, save disappointment and desolation. We untry and seek no office, hope for no reward, but he consciousness of having done their duty, to mider the crisis calmly, and determine whether they will sacrifice the South at the unholy shrin party. The following article is from the Emex

siem. Massachusetts. It ral papers in the United

#### (Mass.) Revister

Mass.) Register.

It me to say a word in your paper to those Abolitionists who are undecided in reference to their duty at the polls next November, and are halting between two opinions, namely, which will promote the cause of Abolition most—to vote for Harrison or Birney. That all true Abolitionists are Whigs, is a fact not to be disputed, and to call a man an abolitionist, who supports Martin Van Buren and his administration, is an aburdity too pulpable to deserve a moment's consideration. The doctrines of Abolitionism and Van Burenism are two eternal antagenists; they here no affinity, and will not be at peace with each ther. Rather let us attempt to mingle light and sade, heat and cold, sickness and health, right and sade, heat and cold, sickness and health, right and sade, heat and cold, sickness and health, right and sade, heat and cold, sickness and health, right and sade, heat and cold, sickness and health, right and sade, heat and cold, sickness and health, right and sade, heat and cold, sickness and health, right and sade, heat and cold, sickness and health, right and sade, heat and cold, sickness and health, right and sade, heat and cold, sickness and health, right and sade, heat and cold, sickness and health, right and sade, heat and cold, sickness and health, right and sade, heat and cold, sickness and health, right and sade, heat and cold, sickness and health, right and sade, heat and cold, sickness and heave of the save and uncompromising hostility.

"But what have you to expect from William H. Harrison, if he is placed in the executive chair? You have the right of petition restored; free discussion again permitted on the floor of Congress; the constitution administered according to its true meet and meaning; the public smoney to be under the control of Congress; the free use of the poet dice granted you; the currency to be placed in a sound and healthy condition; the Florida war ended; domestic industry protected; economy will ate the place of wasteful extravagance of the people's money. These th t me to say a word in your

the consummated. Vote then for Harrison—for it con vote for James G. Burney, you know you can use elect him, and your vote will go against Harrison, and in favor of Van Burea, and thereby you will bind the slave still stronger in his wretched

rion, and in favor of Van Basen, and thereby you will bind the slave still stronger in his wretched condition.

"When Putners had tracked the wolf to like den, he made preparation for his destruction, and with the torch and rope, and rife he descended and the the moneter face to feen, and soon obtained a vactory. Abstitionated I you have tracked the moneter slavery to his den, and these you stand with you weapons of strend streks and justice all girt of; but you cannot reach him, because Van Basen and his caldiers are guarding the month of the face—they are shavery body quarts, and when you need up with the torch of free discussion, they less it ought; when you present the truth of the like as your tent book, you are teld it is unconsistitional, and you have no right to interfere. What then must be done? You must go for Harrissa, and clear away this body guard of slavery, and hen march up with your weapons of rightcousses, as show the moneter's deformity and corruption. Then will public opision spin out a rope, and drag him out and slay ham, and but him beyond the hope of resurrection.

"A WHIG ABOLITIONIST."

BANKS AND BANK OFFICERS. When before in this country have we witnessed by same intermedling of Bank officers in elections, as at this time? When before in this country have be witnessed the whole influence of Banks brought to bear in politics, and the Banks thomselves made any engines?—What does all this mean? Is it is result of mere accident that we find the prisand monopoly power united to a man in the mass of the Federal Harrison party? No,—there eep design in it, and surely these scenes must im the people, and open their eyes. It matters ess the Government is changed, the system of Buk fraud cannot triumph long. The Banks we entered in a war against the people, they we united in a war with the Tariff party, with who go far a national debt, and wild schemes Internal Improvement ;- the great battle is but gun; -it must be fought out. If the monopolies eed, then our Government is changed, and our ice of liberty is run :- if the people and the Conution triumph, the whole of the Federal schemes be blown to atoms, and the Bank system red under such restrictions that it will not soon in attempt to break down the Government and over the laws and the people.

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TESTIMONY OF MR. TALLMADGE. one of the unblushing slanderers of Mr. Van en have so far lost sight of truth and honesty, charge him with having been opposed to the war, although all the records of that time w that he labored in his country's cause with ing exertions. Let the dupes of these Federang whangers read the testimony below, of of their "Whig" leaders, Mr. Tallmadge of

York : Beset with foes without and enemies within, the Beset with foes without and enemies within, the best presented to the eye of the patriot a most samp prospect. Unaded, or but partially aided by General Government, we were called upon to protect the means to repel the invader, both by sea and land. The patriotic Thompkins was then at the state of this State; and with an eye that never slept, a zeal that never tired, he devoted himself to the mice of his country. No man rendered him more first aid than MARTIN VAN BUREN in your brank of the more of his proposition of providing means and granting supplies tary on the War and to feed and clothe our half addiery, while some of his present persecutors they rejoicing at the defeat our arms and so importing success on those of the enemy."

A fire occurred in old Levee Street in New Oris on the 23d September, dertroying property to the not of near \$60,000.

To show our Southern Harrison Whigh how the glorious Vermont Whig victory, over which they have been crowing so loudly, was won, we publish the following from the "Georgia Constitutionalist."
That paper says:

"To show by what means the result of the elections was preduced, we call attention to the following letter from a citizen of shutcition in Vermont to the Editors, data! "Mostpolier September 10, 1980."

"Before you will receive this, you will get the returns of our annual like telection, and will see that the Democracy of the Mountain blate are whisped beyone and the seed of the property of the State of the control of the seed o

Ten thousand guns for Maine! Sound the trumpet, beat the drum, Southern "Whiga!" for the great "Whig" victory in Maine!! Hear one of your Harrison allies in Maine with whom you are oining in exultation at the defeat of the Hon. Al-

bert Smith for Congress. The leading Harrison organ, the Portland Advertiser, says:

"Albert Smith voted for the Sub-Treasury bill and against the right of petition. HE HAS HIS RE-WARD."

WARD."
Raise your shouts again, Southern "Whigs"!
Huzza for the defeat of Albert Smith; he voted Hazza for the defeat of Albert Smith; he voted "against the right of petition" that is: with the South, against Abolition. "He has his reward." Hazza for a great "Whig" victory! When we see such open acknowledgements as that above from "Whig" authority, can any sane and honest man doubt the cause of Mr. Smith's de-

feat ? It is clear, plain as conviction, and perfectly the South. We do not believe any man can to the South. We do not believe any man can doubt it. Can Southern men see, know this, and many things of a like character, and yet go on in their infatuated course and rejoice over the defeat their infatuated course and rejoice over the deleat of our friends, and the success of our enemies of our friends, and the success of our enemies—
seemies more lateful than words can express? If
so, we say, they are mad, "joined to their idols,
let them alone." As well might you reason with
the whirlwind as such. We say as Harrison did
to Croghan, "the blood be on your own heads."

The following extract of a letter from Mr.

FOR THE WISTERN CAROLINIAN,

The following extract of a letter from Mr. Smith, we find is the Washington Globe; it explains the cause of his defical, and the condition of affairs in Maine:

"Powviams, Sept. 30, 1840.

"My District, which was the focus of the operations of the party, and the point to which the exertions of the Boston aristocracy were mainly directed, and where their money was expended, I was beaten by only 70 youse east of 13,000; and this result was brought about by the aid of 100 negro votes. What a glorious victory for the Whige of the South! a member of Congress elected by the Abolitionists and negroes. The latter held the balance of power at the late election! But we are not disheartened; we shall relax no nerve, were no effort to meet our opponents in November. We now understand their movements batter, and can better counteract them. I am nearly exhausted in the conflict, but I fight on my stumps to the last. From all parts of the State the news borse upon every breeze is. "WE CAN AND WE WILL." I most religious.

The latest humbug and the greatest.—Daniel Webster calling himself a "Jeffersonian Republican."

Gull Trap, or Whig dead-fall.—A log cabin haited with a barrel of whiskey labelled "hard cider."

Touching scene.—Three thousand tashionable visiters at Saratoga Springs listening to a panic speech of Daniel Webster, and groaning "hard times."

"The poor Man's party."—Whig processione—Marshals in splendid uniform in front—gargeous silk banners with gilding and embroodery following—"log cabins," cider barrel and goards in the middle—banners, flags and fine carriages in the rear.

Most approved Whig Jeffersonian Republican.—A Blue Light Federalist, and opposer of the last war. Whig "here."—A man who fights by proxy, and resigns his commission in the midst of the war.

Patriotism.—The "Whigs" celebrating the victory of the Democratic Candidate for the Vice Presidency.

A "Bansel come to judgment."—Webster in the land of Jefferson teaching Virginians Democracy.

"Whig" Exhortation.—"England expects every man to do his duty," as the British bankers said to the American "Whigs."

"Glorious Whig Victory."—The election of Slade,

We now understand all movements as in the benefict, but I fight on my stronge enhanced in the benefict, but I fight on my stronge enhanced in the benefict, but I fight on my stronge between the movement of the state the heavy bornerety because the State the news borne upon rety because the two states are stated in the state of the transplant of the Federal Winggies over the result in Maine. —After all the bragging, crowing and shouting of the Federal Winggies over the result in Maine, it turns out according to our best accounts, that they are best at list. "The Statin the East" is not yet dimmed by the blue light of Pederalism, a cloud has passed before it, but November will again show its splendor unobscured and gloriously bright. Abolition and Federalism lengued together, and made a desperate effort, while Democracy slept. But the Lion is now roused, and the Presidential election will tell a different tale, unless Abolition is stronger than we believe it in Maine.

(\*\*There is no ane man it this State, who believes that Harrison stands the most remote chance of getting the first among the rest, in their brags. To show our readers how the contest is regarded at home, we give the following extract from the Pennsylvanian:

"There is no man en man it this State, who believes that Harrison stands the most remote chance of getting the first and producing the impression that Harrison is and the statement of the stat

of the needer, as seen expense, see their remy belonged to the meaculine geader. So this stigme was resmoved from him.

When Nzo was in his teath year, an attachment such place between himself and another animal, the meat remarkable I ever knew between the biped and quadrepodel reace; his cause on this opension was a large goal, marked with white and black opens, with very large horns and a predigious long beard. Ned being very light for his age, weighing only 61 pomels, could ride the goat very conveniently. This famous goat was named "Billy Buck," and on the soare of angecity, was a full match for the "learned goat "sometime age extel-ed in the Payetteville Observer. Ned need to ride bin into the village of P—, and likewise to Bir. T.'s mill on Brush Creek, and earry a small grat of cert. Wherever he rode to ernsted a six andar the boys, and the ery was—here comes Ned and Billy. On one occasion, while going to mill with his little lag on Billy, sad be on the lag, he met old Mr. Je, who gave him a pretty severe accolding for loading so much on the geat; the old geatlesma told him, one at a time, himself or the lag, would do, but both together was ton much. This rebuke set Ned to think, and was the means of his discovering a plan to relieve Billy worthy of a much older head. I mention this little anecdate, sat because there is very much in it, but marely to cheer the best of him genius even at that early age. History records an incident in the life of Gea. Jackson which has always been considered indicative of his effor greateen. The story is this: When about 17 years of age, and while living with his mother at the Wax-haws, the old lady had a gray horse ancommently had on isnees;—in fact, he assessed not to know what a fonce were made for. This horse was in the labit of break my late the carginal day had a gray horse ancommently had on isnees;—in fact, he assessed not to know a second so we have, and the documents of him, and that he had leaded his oushed with the document of him, and that he had leaded his ou

quate; each of these recoules from the store, and chaggered to fall. Becovering however, they retreated
backwards, to about eight passes, when up they can
again, and met skull to skull, like a little clap of thunder. This pass, Billy revied, and foll task on his
haunches, while the red drops fall from the ness of the
enemy. Whoever function that these unimals zoon become tired of fighting is grantly mistaken. In the precent case, after a short respite, these two desperate butters again took their distance, and this time to gain
momentum, they stoud fifteen passes spart; collecting
all their powers each bolest head-long at his opposent,
they met midway, with a shock that made the geometthey met midway, with a shock that made the geometthey met midway, with a shock that made the geometfiet. The blow of filly split open the shull of the
ram; and the re-but of the rem mapped fally's nest,
they both fell, each gave a convulsive hists, shock his
last and died. The last check was so great that the
crashing noise around Ned from the despectation into which he had been butted, and he come to himself
just in time to hear the last hal to 'his dying friend.

The question now arous in Ned's axiad, what was to be
desse! After the first gash of anguish was over, he
came is the conclusion, that the heat may was to skin
them, more their hides, and sat the seast. Ned claimed
toth, the claimed filly because he was his own
past, and he claimed filly because he was his own
past, and he claimed filly heaters be was his own
past, and to claimed the cheep because he gant had
falled him. Ned can'll now no longer rick he gant to

flucted as muster.

LECOP FOCO,

THE COON SENS HAVE ATTACKED THE HOUSENESS OF THE COON SENS HAVE ATTACKED THE HOUSENESS OF THE COON SENS HAVE ATTACKED THE HOUSENESS OF THE HOU

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[Sulisbury, Oct. 16, 1940.

#### John C. Palmer.

NTENDING to remove to Raisigh early in November, earnestly requests all persons indebted to bim, to come forward and make sottlement interiotely, either by each or note.

All who may have lost Watches in his Shop to be repaired, will please eall or used for them personnelly to the 1st of November.

Sale of Furniture &c.

On Saturday, the 20th day of October inst., the andersigned will dispose of, at Public Auction, the principal part of his Household and Ettohen Furniture, together with his stock of Cattle and Hoga, on a credit of six menths.

JOHN C. PALMER.
Seliebury, Oct. 16, 1840.

Salisbury, Oct. 16, 1840.

STEATED.

FROM the subscriber, on or about the subscriber of the subscriber in the subscriber of the subscriber in the subscriber of th

From the Bultimore Republican

ning puliticians, who oppose the true Democra-andeavored to make the People believe that the issue touching the coming Presidential

WE FEAR NOT.

WE FFAR NOT.

Tear! no, by heaven, it's not for us?

We stand as firm as mountain rock,

to ake that crown the wilderness;

to fear not e'en the earthquake shock.

Call back the word, pe coward slaves,

Por by our father's sucred graves,

And by the fields whereon they fought,

Like them, we'd die while tearing noug

Our cause is Democratic truth,
Pure as the virgin stripes that wave
O'er freedom's evertasting youth;
And spotless as the soldier's grave.
Then let our motto only be,
Our Country's Cause, and Liberty!
Our nation, and our nation's laws!
The rights of freedom—freedom's cau

If one dark drop of coward gore the known to circle through our veins, let it come forth from every pore, by bind the traitor fact in chains;
For who would stoop to service bands?
Or who would stoop to service bands?
We ask no favors meanly bought.
We're free in spirit, free in thought.

We'll fear not white the engle's flight Is upward, to the throne of Heaven; Our cause is good, our cause is right, And setory to the just is given. Then by the temple of our fame, Yes, by our country and its name, By cetth, by see, by star and sun.

By certib, by see, by star and sun, We'll fight until the victory's won. G. L. W.

When the Whigs at a table begin to feel 'hip! hay four out right boldly, 'harrah for old Trp! 'ben another glass seems to indicate high! has three listy che one for 'old Tip and old Ti!' has what a malap is easy acquired—the month of November 'twill be 'Tip'-sy and 'Ti-red!' A MORSEL

PETRIFIED BUFFALO.

This extraordinary curiosity was discovered about two years since, by a party of trappers, be longing to Capt. Rent's company, lying on the wide of one of the beaver dams of the Rio Grande of the North, (a stream comptying itself into the Gulf of California,) whose waters, it is said, possess the terminating in specimens of animal and wegetable productions in a petrified state. The petrified buffalo is described by those who have seen it, to be as perfect in its petrification, as when living, with the exception of a hole in one of its sides, about four inches in diameter, around which the hair has been worn off, probably by the friction of the water, in which it must have laid for ages past, fo have produced such a phenomenon. The hair on the hump of the shoulders, neck, forchead and tail, though converted into almost a smooth surface, may be easily discerned. The horns, eyes, noatrels, mouth and legs, are as perfect in the stone as in their pristing state.

The country in which this rare specimen was a magnetic state of Thomas Jefferson was bung, whipped, and burnt during his Administration."

Suratoga Sestinel.

HARRISON FLAG.

Mother, said a lass, just entering upon herens, the other day, "Mother, I want a new Harrison Fig."

"What on earth do you mean my child," said the good old woman, "are you crazy!"

"Oh no; but my old one is worn out, and I must have a new one."

"But what do you mean by a Harrison Flag?"

"Well, if you'll buy me four yards of dimity, I will make one, and then you can see what it is."

The dimity was purchased; and now the spright between folds of her "new Harrison Flag?"—

Old Dominion.

Steam-Coaches,—We see, by the late English

trils, month and legs, are as purses in the construction which this rare specimen was found is inhabited by the Esteaux, a roving tribe of awages, who subsist, a great portion of their lives, on insects, tonds, roots, &c. This tribe being particularly bustile to the whites, renders the acquisition of this curiosity not a little hazardous; notwithstanding this and many other difficulties to be surmounted, such as distance, expense, &c., Cant. Charles Rent contemplates bringing it to the Capt. Charles Rent contemplates bringing it to the United States during the cusuing autumn.

Tears - There is a sacredness in tears. They are not the mark of weakness, but of power. They speak more elequently than ten thousand tongues. They are the messengers of overwhelming grief, of deep contrition, of unspeakable love. If there were wanting my argument to prove that may is not mortal, I would look for it in the strong con vulsive emotion of the breast, when the soul has are rising, and tears are gushing forth in chrysta streams. Oh, speak not harshly of the stricker one—weeping in silence! Break not the solemni ty by rude laughter, or intrusive footsteps. Des pase not a woman's tears—they are what make her un angel. Scoff not if the stern heart of manking is sometimes melted to terrs of sympathy—they are panful tokens but still most holy. There is a pleasure in tears—an awful pleasure! If there were more on earth to shed a tear for me, I should be loth to live; and if not one might weep over my grave, I could never die in poace.

Universality of Authorship.— We say it in shame, sorrow and contrition—we never yet met a man who had not written one or more books, and do not expect ever to meet with so perfect a human being on this side the grave. We once, for a few brief hours in early life, deemed that we had done so, even on this "dim spot," which men call earth. We were returning about twenty years ago by the Curbsle mail from Clovenford, after a toilsome but delightful and productive day in Tweed's crystal-many. States. The number of troops furnished by South States. The number of troops furnished by South States. The number of troops furnished by South States. murky frown, the night was dark and boisterous and in the course of our homeward journey, we could scarcely distinguish, by the "meflectual fire" of Oastler's lantern, as it flickered on the trickling rain-bespattered windows, a bulky fellow traveller, who kindly taiked to us alternately of trouts and trees, and withal in such a racy natural way, that we rubbed our hands with joy, and cried internally cureka, here is a man who never wrote book. Our impression on this point grew strong or and stronger each succeeding mile, and when at length reaching "our own romantic town," sprung out beneath the glare of lamps upon ghstening pavement, quite delighted by the novel ty of our previous situation, and holding up our arm to aid the descent of our unlettered friend— reader! it was Sir Walter Scott!— English paper

Weak Spot.—"I have been troubled with weak eyes for more than ten years" said Dr. B., "and I am not able to tell the cause."
"Con't you?" said Miss F. "I can."

Because they are in a weak spot," replied Mis

A STATE OF THE STATE OF

Prom the Close County Democrat.



Look at this, good people of Coos, and see if you can discover in it any thing like an argument. Such a thing as this—a musty barrel, labelled hard cider, is now the main reason, which the Wings deem it necessary to present to the people, to op-pose the Administration I Bad as it may be for an argument, it is not a bad emblem of the party, or rather the parties, who first set it in motion. an argument, it is not a non-emotion or rather the parties, who first set it in motion.—
When empty, it is specious and deceptive like a Conservative. When filled with the favorite heverage of the ciderites, its contents are sour, musty and unlealthy, like the principles of the Whigs themselves. Like a bank, its issues furnish a brisk circulation for its followers; and like bank circulation for its followers; and like bank circulations. -the wretches whom it makes glorious to-day, are sure to be seized with panies and depressions to morrow. Like paper credit, it makes him who has too much of it, fancy himself as rich as a lord nas too much of it, hency himself us rich as ford at oright, but leaves him as poor as a beggar in the morning. Like Whig faisehoods, he who swallows it too liberally, dreams of nothing but "great gains" and "tremendous victories," and finds the gains" and "tremendous victories," and finds the result of his potations, to be nothing but "hard work and no cider" when he gets sober. Like the Whig party, the hard cider barrel is a two-Like an available candidate, it looks both ways at once, while the bung and spiggot, officiate as a thinking committee, to prevent a premature "disclosure of principles." Like a Whig argument, which set in motion, it always trundles in a circle and reveals its latent qualities, opon a thorough con-ci der-ation.

A Poser.—At a meeting of the Whigs at the log cabin in this town last week, a gentleman from Burlington, Vermont, being called upon to make a speech, commenced by saying that he was a Federalist of the old school, and that he was not ashamed to own it; and that he was not ashamed to own it; and that he was an advocate of log cabins, and had the honor of selecting the spot for the one at Burlington. "And where, gentlemen, (sold he) do you suppose it was? The tlemen, (aid he) do you suppose it was? The most proper of all other places—the identical spot on which the effigy of Thomas Jefferson was hung. whipped, and burnt during his Administration.

Steam-Conches.—We see, by the late English papers, that experiments with the steam coach continue upon the common reads, with great success, even mastering hills of great accest. On the hard, level read, without slackening, a mile has been done in three minutes; when there were any obstacles, four minutes was the average, and in mounting an ascent, five minutes to the mile. Thus twenty under an hour, was the caverage. miles an hour was the daxamim, and twelve the minimum rates. The buler with which this was done had a 50 horse power. We have as yet had a

We have as yet had no experiments of this kind upon our roads, and it is hardly probable that we shall until success is established in England. Inshall until success is established in England. Indeed, the majority of our common roads are in such,
a poor condition, that but few passengers would
like to go over them, at either 20 or even 12 miles
an hour. On some of the New England roads,
such particularly as are on the principal roads,
such particularly as are on the principal roads,
such a vehicle might be safe, but not over the cor
duroys of the West, of in the middy clay beds of
the North. Indeed, it would be a curiosaty, greater than the night of the first steambout, to see one er than the sight of the first steambout, to see of these steam coaches breaking through the wilderness pathways of many parts of the North, and treading its way by stumps and dashing down derives pathways of many parts of the North, and treading its way by stumps and dashing down bushes, if not to the amazement of by standers, certainly to the consternation of all on board the vehicle. They would do, however, well to carry the mail on the great Cumberland Road, and it is worth the while of the states of Ohio and Indiana to watch the progress of the experiment step by stem. N. Y. Europear.

per of troops furnished by South Carolina, was 6,448; Mass metts, 67,907 ; Georgin, 2,697; Connecticut, 31,939.

A Fact for Backclors .- In a late work on suicide, it is stated that marriage is to a certain ex-tent, a preventative of suicide. It is satisfactorily established that among men, two thirds who des-troy themselves are bachelors.

H! C!-Hard Cider !- Hartford Convention Harry Clay !-Humbug Carousals!-and Harrison's Committee-all Hard Cases!

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN



RESPECTFULLY afters his professional services to the citizens of S.lisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick-build-ing, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store. Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1838.

#### EDETUK.

The reason why men oftener succeed in overcoming uncommon difficulties than ordinary ones, is, that in the first case they call into action the whole of their resources, and that in the last, they act apon calculation and generally under calculate.

\*\*Journ.\*\*—It is supposed that the population of lows Territory will not exceed 50 000. She will soon be knocking for admission into the Union.

The test fank ever yet known is a bank of earth. It never shade so discount houest labor; and the best salars in the plough-share, on which dividends are always liberal.

\*\*The test fank ever yet known is a bank of earth. It never shade so discount houest labor; and the without delay, or give such information as will insure its recovery.

\*\*CHS. K. WHEELER.\*\*

August 21, 1840.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

# SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE.



MR. ROUECHE A NOUNCES to his customers, friends and the public in general, that he is now receiving rom the Charleston market, a large and fresh supply of articles in his line of business

All kinds of Fresh Crackers; All kinds of Wines and Liquors: Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses, Wholesale or Retail;

Oranges; and every other article in the groot line ever brought to this market.

Mr. R. invites all wishing articles in his line ive him a call.

Salisbury, Oct. 9, 1840.

Second and Last Call.

MR. ROUECHE now gives notice, that such M notes and accounts as were due him previous to the last Superior Court, if not paid immediately, will be put out for collection. Necessity compels him to adopt this course. Salishury, Oct. 9, 1840.



THE Subscriber offers his services in the Com-mission Business, for the Sale and Shipment of Country Produce.

He will receive in store and sell any article Produce, free of Storage, for commission of 21 per cent., where the articles are without limits; per cent., where the articles are winout interest, when limited, a reasonable storage will be charged.

He will ship Cotton, or other Produce to New liberal cash advances York or Charleston, making libera! cash advances for a commission of 21 per cent. on the cash ad-

He keeps constantly on hand a very large stock of

Groceries,

With a mixed Stock of other Goods, All which he will sell at the lowest prices, Whole-sale or Retail, for cash or produce.

The subscriber flatters himself that his extensive

equaintance in the upper and adjoining Counties of forth Carolina, will enable him to receive a liberal patronage.
D. MALLOY.
Chernw, S. C., Sept. 18, 1840.



Steam Boat Company of Cheraw," forming a line from Cheraw to Charleston direct, are now ready, and will commence running early next Angust. The Swan, Capt. McKenzie, will run on the River. The Anson, Capt. Lubbuck, will run between Georgetown and Charleston, connecting so as to avoid detention. By unremitting atten tion to those that may ship by them, the Company hope to deserve and receive the patronage of the public. The Boats are fitted up for passengers as Charleston, could go down with their produce, and return with their goods. No charges in George-town for verrfage or storeage of goods shipped from Charleston by the Company's Boats. Produce for New York will be delivered to order in the town, to go by the packets direct to New York.

Mowry, Jr., for Charleste J. ELI GREGG, President.

Cheraw, July, 1840. NEW ESTABLISHMENT,





IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY, N. C.

THOMAS FOSTER

1 NFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faith in an aprompt.

Feb. 14, 1839.

74 tf

THE Subscriber has an improved potent Spindle for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is see constructed as to keep from heating or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as allowance in the House. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as allowance is roomy and commoditions; attached to waste from heating or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as allowance is no curious of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. The subscriber has an improved potent Spindle is to keep from heating or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as allowance is to keep from heating or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as allowance is to keep from heating or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as allowance is to keep from heating or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as allowance is to keep from heating or killing the meal in the town the the control of the subscriber has an improved spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from heating or killing the meal in the town the the two confined by the Spindle as allowance in the twell of the subscriber has an improved Spindle has allowance in

CHEAPER THAN EVER: NEW ARRANGEMENT.

An appeal to true Democracy.

ON the first of August next, a new series of the Po-On the first of August next, a new series of the Political Reformer will be commenced. It will be forwarded to subscribers in all parts of the Union, week-ly, at the unprecedented low price of Twenty-Five Cents each, until the Presidential Election—five copies for One Dollar—twenty five copies for Ten Dollars. The very extensive circulation which the Reformer has already received, enables the Proprietor to put it at this unusually cheap rate. It will continue, as heretofore, to advocate the pure principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, adhering to the aid Rosublican landmarks of our political faith, aid Rosublican landmarks of our political faith, and Rosublican landmarks of our political faith, and Rosublican landmarks of our political faith. pure principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, adhering to the oid Republican landmarks of our political faith, with undeviating fidelity. No efforts will be spared in endeavoring to disabuse the public mind of the monstrous perversions of our political opponents, and in presenting to the calm, unbiased judgment of an intellegat results that his long experience in MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK. nting to the calm, unbiased judgment of an intel-t people, those saving truths which alone can con-us in our upward and onward career of national

time us in our upward and onward career of national gloay.

The Refermer will steadily and zealousy advocate the re-election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency, and as zealously oppose the pretensions of the imbecole, superannuated old man who has been put in nomination for that high office by the Pederal Abolition. Whig party. The unparalleled low price at which it is proposed to be published, will enable all these whose means are limited to become patrons of the paper. Our Democratic friends are earnessly requested to use their exertions in procuring sub-cribers, which they will please hand to their Postmaster, with the request that he should forward them to Washington City, or Portsmonth, Va., to Theophilus Fisk, Editor and Proprietor, July, 1840.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE. subscriber, at Milledgeville, Montgome N. .C THIS invaluable Me licine is for sale by the W. E. BURAGE February 21, 1840.

# Splendid Stock of Fresh Grocertes, &c., Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE high celebrity which these excellent Medicines have acquired, in curing almost every matter familiar with almost every intelligent per-son. They became known by their fruits—their good works have testified for them—they did not

good works have testified for them—they did not thrive by the faith of the credupus.

In cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Paims, Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, Obstinate Headaches, Impure state of the Finits, Unhealthy Appearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the Sickness incident to Females in Delicate Health, every kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and in all general Derangements of Health, these MEDICINES have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BIT. TERS beyond the reach of competition, in the es-

timation of every patient.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at W.M. R. MOFFAT'S Medical Office, 375 Broadway,

New York.

N. B. None are genuine unless they have the fac simile of John Moffat's signature.

OT The LIFE PILLS are sold in boxes— Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and 82 each, according to the size; and the Phænix Bitters in bottles, at

1 or \$2 each, with full directions. These Valuable Medicines are for sale by CRESS & BOGER, of Salisbury.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE, Concord, N. C. FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION-An interesting little pamphlet, entitled "MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a Demostic Guide to Health-containing accurate information concerning the most prevalent diseases, and the -by W.M. B. MOFFAT." Apply to the Agents.

Salisbury, N. C., October 16, 1840.



### CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the Cabinet-Making Business,

IN THE VILLAGE OF LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on lower terms than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and

promptly and faithfully executed. Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange or work. NATHAN PARKS. Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840.

### To the Public.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the Pub-lic, that they are still engaged in carrying on

A TANNERY,

At their old stand in Rowan county, near China Grove, 10 miles south of Salisbury. They flatter Grove, 10 miles south of Salisbury. themselves that, with their long experience at the business, and devoting to it their unremitting per-sonal attention, together with their late improve-ment in their system of Tanning, to be able to

from Charleston by the Company's Boats. Produce for New York will be delivered to order in the town, to go by the packets direct to New York.

The agents are Brown Bryan and Brother, Cheraw; E. Waterman, Georgetown; and S. Bellows—worth from eight to twenty dollate—va-

rying according to size.

Or They invite all persons wishing to purchase Leather, to call and examine their stock before

purchasing elsewhere.
H. & W. C. MILLER. Rowan Co., Aug. 7, 1840.

# To Owners of Mills.

S30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle
in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Poster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l, Foster of Davie County;
Gilbreth Dickson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln;
Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are highby pleased with its performance.

M. GILBERT.

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new-fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it word at the office of the shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839.

DR. JAMES G. WOMACK
HAVING located himself records HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to its citizens and the ijacent country, in all the various branches of his prossion. He can be found at his Office, on main stream.

JOB PRINTING

Neathy and Expeditionally executed at This Office.

# ROWAN HOTEL



THE SUBSCRIBER

AVING purchased that well known and long established public house, (known by the asset of Slaughter's Hotel,) situated in the Town of Staughter's Hotel,) situated in the Town of Staughter's Hotel, situated in the Town of Staughter's that the same is now open for the receptions of Townellors and Bottelers. ion of Travellers and Boarders. on of Travellers and Bourners.
His Table and Bar will be supplied with the

best the market and surrounding country affords.
His Stables spacious and bountifully supplied
with grain, and provender, attended by faithful and aith grain, and provenous, attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting, to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

JAMES L. COWAN.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

Public, that he still continues to carry on the to-CUTTING STONE.

as usual, at his Grante Quary, seven miles South a Salisbury, near the Md Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice. for Sale, at the lowest prices,

for Sale, at the lowest prices,
WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEEL
ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOME STOME
GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.
J. HOULSHOUSER, Store Company
Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1539.
N. B. Orders for any of the above wrongs
cles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually
tended to.

Stone Engraving. THE Subscriber living seven miles souther Seli-bury, intends keeping constantly on had, har-ble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES. so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the

- AT-80-He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, EXGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may law him with their work, that unless well done according

o contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Red.

A complete large Dairy Trough to sale, cut of Red. rpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the November 1st, 1829. ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

HE Subscriber having purchased the Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Barders, is now propered for their recept. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford; his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquers; his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquers; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his belief (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and futtful hoalters.

He hopes, by strict attendion to the business or property of the control of the of the cont

SPRING & SUMMER COOL

SPRINGS & SHANKLE
HAVE just received from New York and Philadel
phila, an extensive assortment of SPLING & SUMMER GOODS,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Thoware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicinea, Dre-Stuffe, Panto and Oil. Bloom and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.
In short, their Stock comprises almost every utilineeded by the Farmer, Mechanic, or the Fashionella of the town or country.

If the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for eash, or to pustelleaders on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840.

Valuable Land

I WILL sell, as Trustee of John Beard, Jr. 1
TRACT of LAND, lying within one raise of the town of Salisbury, containing from 180 to 200 acres. There is 40 Acres cleared Land on it, of which bout 15 Acres is first rate meadow, and a good branch running through of the tract is wood-land. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on me, and in case of my absence, on my son C. F. Fisher

CHARLES FISHER. Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having removed to the country has appointed Col. A. W. Brandon his Agest, for settling his business in the Town of Salisberg-Col. B. may be found at all times at the Rossat Hotel, where all persons indebted to me are in-WM. D. CRAWFORD.

N. B. Nothing but my peculiar circumstance could induce me to make this urgent call upon my friends for settlement. W. D. C. friends for settlement.

Salisbury, Aug. 28, 1840.

Prospectus for the Extra Globe. This paper will be published until the Pr

Phis paper will be pointed unto the age of the first paper of the first paper of the first paper of the first numbers will be issued. A large surple of the first numbers will be printed; and all persons subscribing immediately, whose names and money are received before that surplus shall be exhausted, all receives all the numbers. receive all the numbers.

Terms: One copy \$1 | Twelve copies \$10 |
Six copies 5 | Twenty-five copies 30

and at the same rate for a greater number.

Mr. Kendall, late Postmaster General, will contibute to this paper until November.

The names of subscribers procured upon this Propectus, and the money, should be sent directly to impostage paid, or through postmasters, who are authorized by the Post Office laws and regulations to ital letters or the post of the laws and regulations to ital letters or the post of the laws and regulations to make the post of the laws and regulations to make the post of the laws and regulations to make the post of the laws and regulations to make the post of the laws and regulations to make the post of the laws and regulations to make the post of the laws and regulations to make the post of the laws and the post of the laws and the post of the laws and laws an

paper subscriptions.
Bank notes, correct in the section of country where
a subscriber resides, will be received, provided belare not more than ten per cent. below specie in value.
No paper will be sent unless the money be actual.

BLANKS,

Of every description, for sale at this Ofice.